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an instructive address. Saturday evening, President David Starr Jordan addressed the sixth and last session on the "Appreciation of the Waste of War." At the same meeting, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke most charmingly upon "Peace Pageants." In the place of Secretary Bryan, Dr. Thomas E. Green, of Chicago, delivered perhaps the most eloquent address of the congress, entitled "The Burden of the Nations." Dr. Green spoke for more than an hour to an audience as breathless as an audience can well be, at the expiration of which time all present arose in their enthusiasm and cheered until the speaker came forward and thanked them. The meeting on the whole was most inspirational.

The next day, Sunday, May 4, practically all of the churches of St. Louis and vicinity gave places in their pulpits to various speakers and delegates, who spoke to the congregations on various aspects of international peace. Sunday afternoon, President Bartholdt conducted a German-American mass meeting at the Liederkranz Club, where a German section of the Missouri Peace Society was officially organized. Over five hundred delegates registered at the Odeon, but the total number of delegates is known to have been much larger. The Missouri Peace Society added materially to its membership.

Of such, all too briefly told, was the Peace Congress of St. Louis. The volume of proceedings will contain over five hundred pages, and will be sent to any address for the cost of printing and delivery, which is estimated to be \$1.00. This volume should be in the hands of every delegate. It should be treasured not only as a souvenir of a most important and happy occasion, but as a historical document of genuine worth. The newspapers of the city rendered a most agreeable service by the generous publicity they gave to the meetings. The committees on reception, entertainment, and the rest are deserving of high praise. The friends of international peace may well be gratified that the great central West has read of this Congress and been inspired by the messages which it gave. The educational influence of that gathering cannot be measured, but it was very great. Men and women from all quarters of this hemisphere know each other better and understand the peace movement more intimately because of it. Pacifists across the world will be encouraged. The abolition of war will be more easily accomplished because of the Fourth American Peace Congress at St. Louis.

Editorial Notes.

The Bryan Commission Plan.

In his interview on April 24 with the representatives of foreign governments, some thirty-six in number, who constitute the diplomatic circle at Washington, Secretary of State Bryan presented in writing for their consideration the following suggestion as to an agreement for the preservation of the peace of the world:

"The parties hereto agree that all questions of whatever character and nature, in dispute between them, shall, when diplomatic efforts fail, be submitted for

investigation and report to an international commission (the composition to be agreed upon); and the contracting parties agree not to declare war or begin hostilities until such investigation is made and report submitted.

"The investigation shall be conducted as a matter of course upon the initiative of the commission, without the formality of a request from either party; the report shall be submitted within (time to be agreed upon) from the date of the submission of the dispute, but the parties hereto reserve the right to act independently on the subject-matter in dispute after the report is submitted."

The Secretary explained to them that the suggested agreement was in addition to arbitration treaties, and intended to supplement them. He has had replies from a number of the governments, some of which have asked for further explanation, but most of which have frankly expressed their approval of such an agreement.

A Peace Display.

At the Carnival of the Home and Peace League held recently in Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society exhibited in a booth, ten by twelve feet, a most effective peace display. The display consisted of a graphic representation of peace and industry pictured by a modern ocean liner contrasted with the hatred and isolation promoted by a dreadnaught. There was a picture of William Penn's Treaty with the Indians; a picture of a carload of cannon going to be melted and cast into machinery at the close of the Civil War. Charts showing the cost and burdens of war were also shown. Around the sides of the booth were flags of all the nations. But the central object of the display, located in a corner of the booth, was a representation of justice. In carrying out this conception two large scale balances were secured. In one pan of the first set was placed a miniature battleship and a tiny cannon, and in the other pan five soldiers dressed in Montenegrin costume. In the opposite pan was placed a large toy battleship, a toy cannon, and twenty soldiers dressed in German uniform. The balance, of course, was swung decidedly in favor of the German military establishment. Over this set of balances was hung a sign calling attention to the fact that justice was impossible through an appeal to arms. In each of the pans of the second balance was placed a court of arbitration, each made up of miniature men dressed in diplomatic costume, one standing in the center and two others seated back of a bar of justice, across the front of which was written, "Justice by Law." The two courts were identical in every respect and the pans of the balances swung evenly. Over this was hung a sign which read, "Right is Might in Courts of Justice." The carnival was essentially for school children and their parents, many thousands of whom visited this display.

The English Peace Visitors.

The visit to this country of the members of the English committee on the celebration of the hundred years of peace, accompanied by a few men from the Continent, from Canada, etc., has been a very important event. One might almost call the various meetings, conferences, and dinners in which they have participated a preliminary celebration of the century of peace. In New York, in Philadelphia, in Boston, in Washington, and other cities receptions and banquets were given at which the immense significance of the coming celebration was set forth in speeches often of remarkable force and eloquence. It is rare that one has the privilege of listening nowadays to such noble public utterances as were those of Senator Root and Secretary Bryan at the banquet given the visitors in Washington by the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The reports assure us that the speaking in other cities was no less worthy of the occasion. In the conferences of the English visitors with our American committee-men in New York the general lines of the program of the celebration were agreed upon, and these have been announced to the public through the press. The interest everywhere manifested in the coming celebration was large and enthusiastic.

Among the Peace Organizations.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, head director of the World Peace Foundation, has been given a year's leave of absence by the trustees of Leland Stanford Junior University, that he may spend the coming year abroad in the interests of the peace cause. He will give some lectures in England, and then go to the Balkan region in order to study on the spot the conditions left by the Balkan-Turkish war.

The Friends' Peace Association of Philadelphia had as speaker at its annual meeting, April 21, President Mary E. Wooley, of Holyoke College, Massachusetts. The subject of her address was, "What Education Can Do for Peace." President Wooley has been for many years actively interested in the peace movement and a vice-president of the American Peace Society.

On May 11th a meeting of German and French members of the Interparliamentary Union was held at Berne, Switzerland, at which the proposed increase of armaments in France and Germany was frankly discussed, with the view of trying to relieve the tension between the two countries. The meeting was arranged by the International Peace Bureau and members of the Swiss National Council.

Rev. Rodney W. Roundy has resigned as secretary of the Connecticut Peace Society because of his removal from the State to become pastor of the First Congregational Church of Keene, New Hampshire. Mr. Roundy's service as secretary has extended over a period of more than four years, and his work has been an im-

portant element in the prosperity and rapid growth of the society. As executive secretary of the New England Peace Congress, held in Hartford and New Britain in 1910, he contributed largely to the success of that event. Prof. Curtis M. Geer, of the Hartford Theological Seminary, has been elected as his successor. That insures the Connecticut Society the best of secretarial service. Mr. Roundy will be a valuable addition to the working forces of the New Hampshire Peace Society.

The Washington (D. C.) Peace Society held a remarkable meeting on May 18, at 3 o'clock p. m., in the First Congregational Church. The audience filled the church to its utmost capacity and was as enthusiastic as it was large. Dr. P. P. Claxton, National Commissioner of Education, presided, and made an excellent speech on the educational aspects of the peace movement. The principal address was made by William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, who expressed himself most optimistically in regard to the growth of the peace movement. Arthur D. Call, executive director of the American Peace Society, made an appeal for members of the local peace society, and a considerable number of new constituents were enrolled.

A service in commemoration of William Ladd, the founder of the American Peace Society, was held at Portsmouth, N. H., on May 18, in the North Congregational Church, under the auspices of the New Hampshire and the Chicago branches of the American Peace Society. An extended account of the exercises, prepared by Charles E. Beals, will be given in our next issue.

Steps have been recently taken for the organization of a State branch of the American Peace Society in Minnesota. Governor A. O. Eberhart, Ex-Mayor David P. Jones, of Minneapolis; Dr. James P. Wallace, Dr. Cyrus Northrop, Archbishop Ireland, and others are interesting themselves in the movement. A considerable number of signers have already been received, and the completion of the organization will soon be reported. A meeting in the interest of the movement was held by the Sunday Evening Club of the Social Service Church, St. Paul, Sunday evening, May 18, and addressed by Dr. James Wallace, former president of Macalester College. The promoters of the society hope that support enough may be received to enable them soon to have the services of a paid secretary to devote his entire time to the work.

The pacifists in Belgium have announced their first National Peace Congress for the 7th and 8th of this June. The program is to include, among other topics, "Respect for Neutral Frontiers," "Freedom of Commerce in Time of War," "Education and Peace," "The Rôle of the Press in Regard to War and Peace."

The Union of International Associations, whose office is at Brussels, will hold its second World Congress in that city from the 15th to the 18th of this June. All associations of an international character, of which sixty-five have quarters at Brussels, are asked to send delegates, as also all associations which interest themselves in international relations.